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[570]

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5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	

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contribute nothing to the expenses of the established government, and in the latter as a check on undesirable immigration. Though the capitation tax is not a new idea, its suggested application to Malaya is distinctly original, and from the Singapore point of view its possibilities are certainly worth consideration. The writer tells his readers that it was looking at the emigration and immigration returns of the Hongkong Marine Department Report which induced him to regard this population as offering a means of aiding colonial finances, and he points out that these alien Asiatics enter the Malay Peninsula to get all the advantages of steady employment in the numerous great industries, "and when enough money has been made, return to China, its place of origin, either to spend a holiday, or to remain altogether. The Malay Peninsula is now, and perhaps will be in the future to a greater extent, the El Dorado of the unskilled, dishevelled looking Chinese yokels who pour into the Colony and the Federated Malay States from Amoy, Swatow and other ports of Chinese emigration. It cannot be said that in their native Chinese province these men lead happier lives, enjoy a greater relative comfort, are more sure of their daily rice, and receive a complete protection from the law and from petty official exactions, than they do under direct British rule, or the rule of Native Malay Sultans and Rajahs enjoying the benefit of British advice and British departmental organization. It may with truth be asserted that in every respect the average Chinese coolie better himself immeasurably by emigration into the Malay Peninsula. And he enjoys all the advantages that a settled civilisation can give, including the impartial protection of the law, without, except he chooses, paying anything at all in the way of taxation for all these very tangible benefits. These benefits and all the value of the various opportunities of improving his fortunes that even the lowest coolie has at disposal, should justify some small return in the form of taxation towards the outlay on administration. That does not seem an overstatement of the happy conditions which have attracted Chinese labour to Malaya, but when it is indicated that these people receive so many direct benefits from steady employment and ordered government it does not appear to be unfair to expect something from them in return. And so the writer proceeds:—

"Unless the Chinese immigrant is a consumer of opium, or, as is now becoming much more likely, a consumer of native or imported liquors, he cannot be said to pay any taxation at all. And as to Municipal rates, only a very microscopic share of these burdens can be paid by him, however indirectly. It seems to us that in equity to the Government and to the other sections of the community, it would be just to try to discover some way by which that very numerous class of the population that remains alien should be made to contribute to the revenue, but not to any greater extent than could be afforded to be proportionally fair. The happy moment for levying such a modest tax would be when the alien Chinaman goes back to his motherland with his savings, whether he actually takes them with him, or has remitted them through some of the regular channels for despatching money to China."

The suggestion may not be taken up at present, but when needs press more hardly on the colonial exchequer it is well to have several schemes for fresh taxation in view, and when consideration is given to the proposition it should not be difficult to evolve a plan which would be easy in its operation and equitable in its application. It need not be a deterrent to immigration, and more likely it would prove somewhat of an inducement to a poverty-stricken Chinese coolie in Swatow "were he told that when, in a few years he would be coming to China with a thousand dollars or so, it would be his duty to give ten, or twenty of that to the Government to requite it for his getting this splendid opportunity. He would think rather of his chances than his ultimate trifling liability. And he could easily get out of that by not returning to China at all." The idea is one that should possess some value for Malaya.

[25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that are already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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DEATH.

On the 21st instant, at 353, Wanchai Road, at 2.20 a.m., WILLIAM LYSAGHT, aged 74 years. [767]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOURS ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET. E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22nd, 1910.

A suggestion in which Hongkong cannot but manifest some interest is made editorially by the Singapore Free Press when it recommends that ways and means be found for levying an outgoing capitation tax on the Chinese labour of the Peninsula, which having grown rich and contributed little to the government which made it possible returns with its accumulated wealth to China. Singapore, like Hongkong, finds it increasingly difficult with the passing years to construct an annual budget, especially when a parliamentary majority at Home is in a position to dictate on the subject of colonial fiscal arrangements, and the authorities in seeking to make ends meet consequently must turn their attention to sources of revenue hitherto unexploited. The early Kings of England had as a rule little to learn in this direction, but their ingenuity and resourcefulness was not always appreciated by their loyal subjects. A poll tax has always held peculiar attractions for those seeking to fill a depleted national exchequer, perhaps because of its simplicity or because of its universality, and this form of assessment, though causing great dissatisfaction in the "good old days" in England, has made its appearance in the colonies and in America, in the former as a source of revenue from those who would otherwise

Bear-Admiral and Mrs. Lyon are "at home" on Friday to the members of the Dockyard staff and their wives. The entertainment of the children will be a feature of the occasion.

The Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, has received a donation of £251 2s. 4d. (2000 lbs.) from the Imperial Chinese Government in recognition of services rendered to sick and injured Chinese sailors.

It was reported to the police on Monday night that an armed robbery had occurred in a match at Pokfulam. Inspector Robertson proceeded to the place to make inquiries, and found that this report was false.

Sergeant Lee proceeded against a Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday for stealing a quantity of brass fittings, and for returning from banishment. After hearing the evidence his Worship sentenced the defendant to one year's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

A chain coolie appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's yesterday on a charge of assaulting a lakong. The offence was proved and the defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$15, and \$1 compensation for the damage he did to the uniform. Another man, who was arrested for gambling in the street, also attacked the policeman who detained him. This offender was ordered to pay a fine of \$15 for assault, and \$5 for gambling.

As in former years, Messrs. Douglas, LaPraik and Co., general managers of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., intend to run cheap excursions to China coast ports during the summer months. These excursions will doubtless be as greatly appreciated as they have been in former years. During the month of July, August and September, a special reduction of 20 per cent. on fares to Foochow and return will be allowed.

The danger of carrying money in lonely places to pay coolies with has just been again exemplified by a tragic incident in Tonkin. A European named Barnish, accompanied by seven coolies, was on the way to pay labourers, when five of his men suddenly set upon him with knives. After murdering the poor fellow, they rifled the money chest and made off with the cash, about \$1,900. None of them had been arrested at the date of last advices.

There was a sensation on the French mail on Monday night when a French prisoner attempted to escape and was shot by one of the guard. The prisoner, who is being taken from Shanghai to France to answer a charge of murder, attempted to jump overboard, but was shot in the chest before he reached the rail. The wounded man was then brought ashore in a launch and taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

News has been received here of the death, in India on the 2nd instant, of Mr. H. N. Cooper, an old resident of Hongkong. Mr. Cooper, who arrived in the Colony 35 years ago, returned to his native land some six years back. He was the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. H. N. Cooper & Co., which has branches at Bombay and Calcutta. The late Mr. Cooper was a religious and charitable man, and only recently expended 27,000 rupees on the poor bachelors of his community. Death is believed to have been due to shock, following on a car accident.

The Echo de Chine draws a dark picture of French commercial enterprise in Java. Blackness and lack of push stand in the way of all progress. At Batavia only are there French firms and they are two in number: with branches at Sourabaya and Samarang. Only one of them, so it is alleged, is up-to-date in business methods. As regards shipping, the French flag takes a low place in the list. The only activity to be noted in this direction is the opening of a line of cargo-boats between Java and Saigon in the interests of the rice trade.

Government money to the extent of Y.5,000 is reported to have disappeared in rather curious circumstances a day or two ago. It appears, says the Japan Chronicle, that a Nagasaki bank remitted through a transport company Government funds to the extent of Y.50,000 to the Sasebo branch of the bank. Upon the arrival of the money at its destination it was found that Y.5,000 was missing. It is reported that for some reason or other this amount was speculatively packed in 80 lots, and loaded in a box as eggs in a goods train, apart from the rest of the fund. No trace has so far been found of the missing money.

A terrible duel took place at Singapore last week between a Chinaman and his wife in their house at the junction of Queen and Arab Streets. Intimation was brought to the Rochers police station that a fight was in progress and three European officers—Assistant-Superintendent Savi, Acting Inspector Nicol and Sergeant Hilary—went to the scene. There a gruesome spectacle presented itself. The man and the woman, exhausted by their wounds, lay in pools of blood on the floor of the dwelling, bleeding copiously from gashes and cuts all over their bodies. The woman's jaw was broken open, right from the neck to the mouth, her head was criss-crossed by a score of deep incisions, and her left arm was torn open. The man was in little better plight, his neck being the most injured part. Beside the combatants lay their weapons, two heavy sharp choppers, which bore evidence of their bloody work. Both man and woman were removed to the Tan Teok Sang Hospital, where they now lie in a critical state.

Another case of plague, bringing the total up to 15, was reported yesterday.

We understand that the *Arcturion* did not go aground near Shanghai as reported.

We have received from Mr. Moa Cheung a series of excellent photographs taken at the opening of the Seamen's Institute.

The State Fire Insurance Company, of which Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. are the local agents, is now to be known as the State Insurance Company, Limited. The reason of the change is on account of the business of the company being no longer confined to fire insurance. The annual report shows that the company had a successful year's operations in 1909.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinances, 1894.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, June 20th.

After Mr. Roosevelt and family left Oyster Bay (near New York) on Saturday a cyclone burst on the crowd of holiday-makers. Boats were capsized, and ten fatalities from lightning and drowning took place, while many were injured.

TURKISH DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, June 20th.

It is reported from Constantinople that Rifaat Pasha stated in the Chamber of Deputies that Britain's attitude to Turkey was of the friendliest, and it was necessary to repudiate assertions to the contrary.

A BYE ELECTION.

LONDON, June 21st.

The bye-election at West Hartlepool has resulted in Sir Christopher Furness, the Liberal candidate, being elected by 6,159 votes, as against 5,993 polled by Mr. Gretton, the Unionist candidate.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, June 21st.

It is officially announced that General Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Forces, Major-General Ewart Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar.

The effect of the reorganisation scheme is that General Sir John French becomes Inspector-General of the Home Forces.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

LONDON, June 21st.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt junior was married at New York yesterday to Miss Alexander.

A host of guests attended the church and the wedding breakfast, and the streets en route were crowded.

Ex-President Roosevelt's rough riders were in attendance.

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

The Observer has mooted the excellent idea that the coronation of King George should take place on Empire Day next year. Two very obvious ideas urge the advisability of such a step, remarks the *Empire Gazette*. To have two events of such wide significance occurring at a very short interval from each other, as would otherwise be the case, would be apt to detract from the effect which it is desirable that each should have, again, they are so closely identified with each other that to celebrate them coincidentally would send such a thrill of loyalty throughout the Empire as nothing else could possibly evoke. For India it is perhaps exactly what Empire Day should fall exactly when it does, for when there is not rain in May there is sure to be excessive heat. But practically the same objection might be brought against any summer day at home.

ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK.

At the fourth annual meeting Sir Wemyss B. Percival, who presided, said that the net profit, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £10,185, and adding the balance brought forward they had a total of £19,262, which they proposed should be carried forward. Although some shareholders who had expected a dividend might be inclined to dissent from this proposal, he felt that upon consideration they would recognize that the course proposed was the one best calculated to strengthen the bank and conserve the true interests of the shareholders. During the year the company had established themselves in temporary premises at Tokyo, and had recently purchased a site in that city for the erection of permanent premises. When these were completed they would probably make Tokyo their head office in Japan, instead of Yokohama. The outlook for trade in Japan was distinctly better, and the exports for the current year would show a large increase over the previous ones. The harvest had been abundant, and there were market indications that the business depression, which had been so active for the last two years, was passing away, and with returning confidence the demand for money was beginning to increase and trade to improve. The ambition of Japan was to become the workshop of the East, and he trusted that that country would prosper and that the bank would prosper with it. The report was adopted.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Colonel Sir Joseph Teylor, P.M.O., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. I. F. Williams, Mr. Ng Hon Tse, Mr. Lau Cha Pak, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

MARKET IMPROVEMENTS.

The HEAD OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT submitted a minute relative to converting the Des Vours Road market into a store for dust and water carts. In it he proposed that the Des Vours Road Market (temporarily the Western Market) should be closed as a market as soon as possible and converted into a store for the dust and water carts of the Central District, numbering 15 in all. These at present were kept in the streets, and exposed to sun and rain and petty larcenies, the brass portions of the water carts receiving particular attention. The market was pronounced a failure as a retail market by the Registrar-General in 1907, and since then it had been retained as a store for poultry and vegetables. It brought in \$1,632 per annum. This rent would be lost, but would be more than recovered by the rent obtained from the new fruit market south of the old harbour office, which would be opened in July. The revenue of the new market would be, roughly, \$2,400 per annum. The only serious question arising from the closing of the market was the provision of new stores or stalls for the poultrymen. It was proposed to convert the space occupied by the main north gate of the new Western Market into two stalls which would be available for rejected poultry dealers. The pork stalls could be provided for in the Central Market, but the positions would probably not be accepted as they were not good.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—Let some of the present stalls used for chandlery in the Central Market be offered to the rejected poultry dealers.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I agree with the proposals.

The PRESIDENT said his proposal was, instead of pulling down the building at present used as a market, to convert it into a cart shed. The place was opened in 1905 so as to relieve the congestion at the old Western Market, and it was kept open until the new market was finished in 1907. As a fact, this place had never been a success, and the Registrar-General, who had charge of the markets at that time, agreed that it was a failure. Before the market could be used for the purpose to which the President wanted to put it, a much needed store, he wished members to record their votes that the place was no longer required as a market. Just outside the Dairy Farm, near St. Paul's College, there were fifteen or sixteen carts exposed to wind, rain or sun, and the cost of repairs to them was very great. He wanted to house all those carts in the Des Vours Road market. In the East provision would be made by taking over the old No. 1 Police Station stables, which, at the end of this month, would be converted into bullock stables and a store for the Sanitary Board carts.

Mr. HOOPER quite approved of the market being used for the purpose suggested. The only point was, he thought, that they would be turning out people who carried on business there. The President had just stated that room could be found for them in the Central Market, but he (the speaker) did not know there were any vacant stalls there.

The PRESIDENT said the biggest man in the Des Vours Road market, who had something like ten stalls, was to be removed into the stall about which a petition had been forwarded to the Board. The remaining men would be removed into the New Western Market.

Mr. HOOPER—Do I understand that those who will be ejected by the conversion of this market into a store will be provided for?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

The proposal that the market be closed and converted into a store for dust and water carts was agreed to.

The President then proposed that the north gate of the new Western Market be closed and converted into two poultry stalls.

Mr. HOOPER—That is the one on Connaught Road?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HOOPER—That is one of the main entrances. Do you think that is advisable with all the stuff coming in from the Praya?

The PRESIDENT—It is never used. There is a money-changer there, and usually a coolie or two sleeping, and a few more gambling round the corner.

Mr. HOOPER—With the permission of the Board?

The PRESIDENT—With the permission of the police, I presume.

Mr. HOOPER—Very wicked!

The PRESIDENT—We will have still two entrances on the Connaught Road side, so there will be absolutely no block.

Mr. LAU CHU PAH seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

THE NEW KOWLOON MARKET.

A plan of the proposed classification of stalls for the new Kowloon Market was submitted.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL submitted a minute with reference to the arrangement of the stalls and asked, What European and Chinese population is the market intended to serve?

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I presume that once the market is opened, hawkers will be prevented from selling within a certain distance of it?

The PRESIDENT—The market is intended to serve the European and Chinese population at present.

Minuted.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—Yes, but what else is it?

The PRESIDENT—I don't know; that is more a matter for the officer in charge of statistics.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—The European population is very small, is it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT—I should imagine the European population preponderates there.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT suggested that the original scheme should be carried out, and if necessary it could be modified later.

This was agreed to.

COMPLAINT FROM THE KOWLOON DOCKS.

Correspondence was submitted relative to a public latrine in Gillies Avenue, Hongkong.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—I am sorry to notice that the A.M.O. of Kowloon says that By-law No. 7 is practically a dead letter. I have visited this latrine at 5.30 p.m. and found it a great offence to the neighbourhood. It should certainly be removed elsewhere.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—Which was there first: the latrine or the dock residences?

The PRESIDENT stated that this correspondence emanated from the manager of the Dock Company, who pointed out that this latrine in the neighbourhood of the residences of the Hongkong Docks was a great nuisance to the residents, as the smell with certain prevailing winds was very offensive.

By-law 7 was not exactly a dead letter. He did not remember ever having seen it in use in Kowloon, but it was not dead on this side. In reply to the Registrar-General's minutes he had to say that the dock residences were there before the latrine was built, and when objections were called for the Dock residents objected to the latrine, as also did the Land Investment Company.

Mr. HOOPER said his attention had been called to this latrine by the Dock Co. He did not know they had written in to the Board, therefore he sent in a communication to the President asking him to make a report. He thought it advisable to go to see the place for himself, and at 5.20 on afternoon he went over, and went on the premises nearest the latrine, which were all occupied by dock employees. The stench was so bad from the house of the secretary of the Dock Company that it was almost unbearable to remain on the verandah, and there were 54 first-class built European houses along that terrace, and they were all exposed to this nuisance. He would say it was a nuisance that was a menace to health, and would come within the purview of the Public Health Ordinance. It certainly was a nuisance to the extent that if it did not convey disease it increased the malarial of a person who was in ill-health. It was not an uncommon thing for two or three dock employees to be laid up, and from the symptoms it appeared that the illness was caused by the offensive latrine in the immediate neighbourhood. In 1902 the Government, before putting that latrine there, took the usual course of advertising in the *Gazette*. The public then had an opportunity of entering any protest against it, and a protest was sent to the Government in which it was set forth that the proposed latrine would be detrimental to the value of property in the vicinity and prejudicial to the health of the large number of Europeans at the Dock Company. That protest was sent in in 1902, and this latrine had been more or less offensive all the time. Speaking for the Land Investment Company, he might say that they had quantities of their houses empty, but he did not make any complaint on that account, although on making inquiries he found out that people would not live in that locality on account of the latrine. He based his remarks, however, solely on the nuisance that this was to the Dock Company. If it was so offensive at 5.30 in the afternoon, members could imagine what it was like on a hot summer's night when residents had their windows open and the south-west monsoon wafted the unfragrant breezes into their rooms. Although it might be a matter of some little expense to remove that latrine, he thought it was a justifiable expense considering that the health of so many Europeans was at stake. He was ready to propose that the Government should be asked to remove it to another district, but he thought that a small committee should be first appointed to visit the place and report.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT said that anybody who owned property close to where the Government put up a latrine objected to its erection, and went on objecting until they got it removed. He had mentioned to the Board before, and he did not think there would be any objection to his mentioning it again, that on going through Billid Gool at Manila he found there was only one latrine for 5,000 persons. He walked all round that place, and there was not the slightest vestige of a smell, and he did not see any reason at all why any public latrine here should be a nuisance unless it was not properly flushed.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL stated that so far as his memory served him, the reply to the protest stated that if the owners of private property undertook to provide latrine accommodation on their premises the Government would not put a latrine on this site. He also had visited this latrine at 5.30 in the afternoon, and although his nose was probably as sensitive as anybody's present, he could smell absolutely nothing until he got inside, consequently it must have been simply a matter of the prevailing wind. Again, the unusual condition of the weather prevailing this year might be taken into account before they considered the removing of the latrine.

The President, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Colonel Sir Joseph Teylor were appointed a committee to visit the place and report on the state of affairs prevailing.

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SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 21st.

1st CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. FRANCIS
PRAGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).EUROPEAN SURVEYOR CHARGED WITH FALSE
PRETENCES.

The trial of John Grant, an ex-engineer in the Public Works Department, who was indicted on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences, was concluded. Accused pleaded not guilty, and his case was considered by the following jury:—W. King (foreman), C. E. Tynan, E. H. Thill, M. A. Figueiredo, P. J. West, A. P. Storrie and S. H. Michael.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, sent, from the office of the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and accused was defended by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

His Lordship, at the outset, said he did not think Mr. Potter had put the question to prosecutor as to whether he swore that defendant was the man.

Mr. Potter—I cross-examined him.

His Lordship—You did not put the definite question, is that a man?

Mr. Potter—Perhaps not, my Lord.

His Lordship—I noticed it particularly.

Mr. Potter—I challenged the identification all through.

His Lordship—I am bound in any way by not having put a question such as that, the Crown is doubly bound by not having put the question at all to the prisoner.

Mr. Potter then concluded his address.

His Lordship, in directing the jury, referred to the studied moderation of the learned Counsel for the Crown in putting forward the case. The jurors should not be led away, however, into considering that the Crown had a weak case, and they were not to be guided in favour of the prisoner. Neither were they to be led away in favour of the prisoner by the exuberant confidence which Counsel for the prisoner had displayed. In transactions between Europeans and Chinese the jurors should try to bring the law down to the standard of intellect and understanding of the Chinaman who alleged that he had been fraudulently deceived. It was not words alone which constituted evidence in questions of crime, more especially of false pretences. There might be a great deal of action which accompanied the words. The jury had to consider the circumstances in which the words were spoken, and the attitudes taken by the person by whom they were spoken. It was not a case of false pretences if a man promised to pay and did not carry out his promise. It would be for the jury to say for what reason the prosecutor gave the prisoner the ring, and before they could come to the conclusion that it was "because he looked and spoke like a gentleman," they must consider the whole of the man's evidence. It was perfectly clear that some definite impression must have been conveyed to Wang Hing's mind by what was said, and he had told them what it was. The jury had to come to the conclusion whether Wang Hing parted with the ring or not, and if so, whether he parted with it to the prisoner. Then, assuming they were satisfied that the facts did occur, were they satisfied with the police sergeant's evidence. If so, there was a direct statement by the prisoner which would be sufficient to convict him on the facts, apart from the question of law. The sergeant's statement was challenged, and he did not make a note of it at the time. His Lordship was not clear what the police regulations were, whether they required that a statement should be taken down absolutely at the moment, or whether it was sufficient that the sergeant should record it as soon after as he possibly could. If a man said anything after being properly cautioned, that could be used in evidence against him, and he had to stand or fall by it. There was considerable similarity between the statements of the prisoner and Sergeant Appleton, and it was for the jury to believe whether Sergeant Appleton gave an accurate statement. A good deal had been made of the fact that Counsel for the Crown did not cross-examine the prisoner, but His Lordship thought the language had been a little overdrawn. The jury had to decide whether they believed the evidence given by the prisoner on oath, or whether they believed the statement made by Sergeant Appleton.

The jury retired for about twenty minutes, and on returning into Court the foreman announced that they found the prisoner not guilty by a majority of five to two.

Accused was discharged.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Cheung Kai was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—J. G. Garraway (foreman), R. G. Catrick, S. R. Ismael, C. A. dos Remedios, R. Perry, A. A. dos Remedios and A. W. Miller.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, sent, conducted the case for the Crown, and prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Potter said the facts in the case were short and simple. The deceased and his master were co-owners of a boat from Macao to this Colony. It would be proved that when they came here attempts were made to induce them to subscribe to the Copperniths' Guild here, and that in fact they did not subscribe. It might have been that in consequence of that the assault took place which led to deceased's death. It would be proved that deceased was assaulted, and the doctor would say that his death was caused as the result of this assault. There was only one eye-witness of the assault, a middle-aged woman, and her story was corroborated by the statement made by the deceased shortly before his death, inasmuch as the deceased said that he was assaulted, and that the prisoner was one of the number who assaulted him, but he did not see who struck the blow. If they believed the woman who said she saw the prisoner strike the deceased, it would be the duty

of the jury to find the prisoner guilty. On the other hand, if they did not put reliance necessary to convict in her story, they would acquit him. After hearing the evidence, if they had reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, it would be their duty to give him the benefit of that doubt and acquit him.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(ACTING PRISON JUDGE).

ROBBERY.

Li Chun, a Lukong, was indicted on a charge of robbery. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—W. L. Pattenden (foreman), A. G. Botelho, W. Robinson, A. E. Wells, E. Abraham, J. Pearson and A. E. Ager.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, from the office of the Crown Solicitor, conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, and accused was not defended.

Mr. Alabaster informed the Court and jury that this was a serious case and one which required deep attention both from the point of view of the prisoner and from the point of view of the Crown, because the prisoner happened to be a police constable. He was charged with stealing and extorting \$24.70. The facts were not difficult, although some of them would be in dispute. On April 7th the prisoner and a number of other men in plain clothes, who were understood to be constables because they carried truncheons, and who represented themselves to be constables, went to a brothel at Yaumatei. There they saw certain people playing a game for money, and the prisoner said he would arrest them for gambling. The intruders then searched the people who were playing, took their money, and departed without charging them. The people who were playing did not at once make a report to the police because they naturally thought they would be arrested, and in fact, one of them had left the Colony. The prisoner set up an alibi, saying that at the time this occurrence took place he was on duty in uniform, and there was evidence of the fact that he ought to have been on duty in uniform. It was for the jury to say, after hearing the evidence, whether or not the defendant had time to change his uniform. The case for the Crown was further strengthened by the interpreter at the Police Station, who messaged with the defendant, saying that some days afterwards the defendant had openly boasted of what he had done in that affair.

After hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict of guilty and prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Chan Lam and Cheng Shu were charged with armed robbery. Both pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was called:—R. S. Somers (foreman), F. M. Lane Crawford, J. H. Taggart, A. Abraham, A. H. A. Arculli, E. Howard and J. Pearson.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, sent, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shepton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Slade, in opening, stated that the two prisoners were charged with breaking and entering a house in Wing On Street. At night the Des Voeux Road end of this street was closed by a gate, only the other end remaining open. It was a short street, and the house where the robbery was alleged to have taken place was at the Des Voeux Road end. It was, in fact, numbered as being in Des Voeux Road, although it was actually in Wing On Street. It appeared that some time between 4 and 5 a.m. a district watchman stationed in the street saw three men walk down it, and eventually enter a house. He returned to the Queen's Road end, and a short time afterwards heard the cry of "thieves." On looking round he saw a man coming out of the house and caught him. Meanwhile, the second man escaped, while the third was caught in the house, having apparently just gone through the door leading to the first floor. The back door had been forced open, and at the bottom of the stairs were found three knives, two gags, some pepper and other articles. There could be no mistake as to the identity of the men, because each of them admitted that he was there. Substantially, their excuse was that they went into the house to look for a friend. Nothing was actually stolen, because they were disturbed, but it would be for the jury to decide whether or not, on the evidence before them, the story of the defendants was true, or whether they went to the house for the purpose of committing robbery.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, and his Lordship sentenced each to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 21st at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in Vladivostok and over the N.E. coast of China and fallen slightly elsewhere.

The depression remains over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan, and the high pressure still extends Westwards from the Bonins towards the S.E. coast of China.

Pressure is relatively low over the middle part of the China Sea.

Moderate S.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.06 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood S.E. and E. winds, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel S.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Same as No. 1.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Canton, June 18th.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

People living in the Shun Tak District are having a hard time of it just now owing to the activity of the secret societies. This district is a somewhat turbulent one and a large number of the inhabitants are members of the Triad Society, the Dagger League and many others. While professedly anti-dynastic these societies are little more than confederations of thieves. Lately men have been shot dead while working in the fields; in one case a man was captured and his ears cut off, while toll is laid on all cargo boats passing through the district. The headmen are afraid to move in the matter, as they fear the vengeance of the societies. The Viceroy has lately issued notices offering a free pardon to anyone who will resign his membership, but such is the system of terror with which these associations rule their members that very few have taken advantage of the offer.

OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

When the riots occurred at the beginning of the year it was found that two military officers, one a general and the other a colonel, had been remiss in their duty and had shown no ability or tact in dealing with the mutinous troops. Their conduct was reported to Peking and after a long delay they were cited to appear before a military court in the capital. A few days ago they were handed over to the Nam Hoi Magistrate and under his direction sent to Peking. The Viceroy, who is not exactly a popular man, has fallen foul with certain sections of the community regarding this matter. It appears that the families of these disgraced officers were not in a very prosperous state, and His Excellency commanded that the sum of five hundred taels should be paid to each family out of the funds of the Provincial Military Bureau to enable them to return to their native place. The native Press comments strongly in adverse terms on his proceeding.

A MISSING BRIDE.

A boutwman living here had a son for whom she had purchased a bride. Presents were sent to the bride's boat and the money paid over, and all was in readiness for the ceremony. The day before the wedding, however, the woman was told that the girl had vanished and could not be found. The woman was terribly angry, and called in the assistance of the police. The girl and her people have not yet been found, but the police have arrested the go-between, and also the latter's father and brother.

TO BUY A YAMEN.

The office of Wuyongki Brigadier General has been abolished, and there is therefore no further use for the yamen, which is said to be an exceptionally large one. A syndicate of merchants has come forward with a plan to purchase it from the Government for a sum of 15,000 taels, and convert it into a factory. The matter was laid before the Viceroy, who has referred it to the consideration of the Provincial Treasurer.

NEW FIRE BRIGADES.

Nearly all the fire brigades of this city are under the control of various Kai-fong who raise the money necessary for their support. Two brigades, however, are under the control of the police, one being established in the old city and the other in the western suburb. The Tao-tai of Police considers that there should be well-appointed brigades established in all parts of the city under the control of the police. Estimates of the expense of these brigades are being prepared, and it is likely that before long the brigades will be established. The idea is an excellent one, for the present brigades are not by any means good and the appliances used by them primitive in the extreme. On Honan Island, if a large sand-gration occurs engines have to be transported from the opposite bank of the river, thus losing a considerable amount of time. Should the scheme under consideration be sanctioned by the authorities it is the Tao-tai's intention to establish the first branch in Honan.

A NEW HOSPITAL.

The services of doctors trained in Western methods of medicine are slowly becoming more and more appreciated. The better class of people are beginning to find out that the native medicine with its pulse-feeling methods and supreme ignorance of physiology or anatomy is not a person to be trusted, and the numbers of young men who are now studying Western methods is a sign that the native doctor will be long leaving place to qualified men. A number of gentlemen and merchants in Shun Tak have proposed a scheme for the erection of a large hospital for the use of the district. This building is to be equipped with all modern appliances in the Western method and the doctors are to be men who have studied their profession abroad.

REUTERS' TELEGRAM COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting was held on May 25th at the offices, Old Jewry. The Hon. Mark P. Napier, who presided, moved the adoption of the report, which the shareholders, he said, would doubtless regard as satisfactory, as the company were able to pay the usual dividend and to carry something to reserve. It had been proposed to the board that they should when possible declare a larger dividend than 5 per cent. as had been previously pointed out, the new business per se was unimpressive, and it was therefore incumbent upon them to build up other sources of revenue, for which every addition to the working capital was of immense advantage. It was suggested at the last annual meeting that the board should gradually write down the item of goodwill. The directors were of opinion that it would not be wise to do so, as it would amount to an admission that the goodwill was no longer of the value in which it figured in the accounts. The directors, however, considered that the goodwill had appreciated, and that so long as a substantial reserve was built up there was no necessity to write down that asset. A striking feature during the year had been the growing demand for news, more especially on the part of India and Australia, which found expression at the Imperial Press Conference last year. The report was adopted.

THE V.R.C.

The reports of the various sub-committees of this club will be found of interest.

The report of the Boat House Sub-Committee states that during the season "greater enthusiasm has been shown in the Rowing Section, inasmuch as we have been able to revive the Victoria Regatta which was held early in December, and, on the whole, was successful, and we trust will be carried on in future years with increased activity. During the season we received an invitation from the Canton Rowing Club to compete in their Regatta and had four good crews in training to send up, but, unfortunately, this event was postponed. The Hongkong Regatta was also held this season, but we regret we are unable to report much on this as competition was not great. One Four-Oar scratch race took place early in the season and, as before, proved instrumental in bringing forward several new crews, and we trust that more of these Scratch Races may be held. The condition of the Boats is fairly good, and three new sets of oars are urgently needed and should be ordered at once. In conclusion, we would mention our inability to compete fairly in Interport Races owing to the want of a finer Four-Oared Boat.

The report of the Bath-House Sub-Committee states: The swimming season of 1909 proved a success in every way, although the condition of the water left much to be desired. The new swimming bath is well under way, and, when completed, will be opened by a special water fête.

The Water Polo Shield Competition again provided excellent sport and keen rivalry. The Shield was won by the team entered by the V.R.C., their opponents in the final game being the H.K.C.Y. Teams from the R.G.A., R.E. and Buffs Regiment also competed.

The Annual Aquatic Sports were held on the 23rd, 34th, and 25th September, and proved exceptionally interesting, owing to the presence of a Swimming Team from Shanghai. All the important events were declared Interport, the result being in most cases a keen contest between our visitors and the local men. The latter, however, won the major portion of the events, and thereby secured the Flag. Shanghai scored the long distance races, namely 1/2 mile, 1 mile, and 6 lengths, this being due to the splendid performance of Mr. R. W. McCabe, whose graceful swimming was admired by all.

The report of the Gymnasium Sub-Committee states that the Gymnasium has been kept in the usual good condition throughout the year. "They have to reiterate their regret that this section of the Club House is not made more use of by members. It is decidedly discouraging to the Committee in their efforts to popularise the Gymnasium when they find the members so apathetic and irresponsible. The instructor, Sergt. Link, has been very regular in his attendance and has conducted classes in the usual popular manner.

A new feature introduced into the Gymnasium during the period under review was a boxing tournament that was organised, and a certain amount of success was obtained financially and otherwise. The committee desire to extend their sincere thanks to the gentlemen who so kindly assisted them in various capacities, and trust that they will in future assist them as readily as they have done in the past.

The report of the Bar Sub-Committee states: It will be observed from the statement that the returns exceed those of previous years, and the balance, standing at \$864.14, may be considered satisfactory in view of the large amount of aerated and mineral waters sold in proportion, which bear but slight profit.

PEKING SYNDICATE.

A circular has been issued by the directors which states that, since the election of the present directors in February last, the question of the entanglement of interests involved in the various issues of the syndicate share capital has claimed the attention of the board, who, after careful consideration of all the points at issue, have come to the conclusion that instead of recommending a scheme for the unification of the shares, the most simple, inexpensive, and equitable method would be for the holders of each class of shares—Shansi, ordinary, and deferred—to agree that such holders should participate in all the profits of the company from whatever source derived, past and future, in the following manner:—The Shansi shares to be entitled to 30 per cent. of the profits of the company in respect of each year until the sum paid to 21 per share on the annual Shansi shares, and to half the surplus profits of each year after providing for the payment of the said percentage whilst it continues payable, and afterwards to half the surplus profits in each year. The ordinary shares to be entitled, subject to the rights as to dividends to the Shansi shares, to the whole of the remaining profits until the sum paid in respect of dividends shall amount to £1 per share, and afterwards after distributing the profits applicable to the Shansi shares to 50 per cent. of the surplus of such profits. The deferred shares to be entitled, subject to the rights attached to the Shansi shares and ordinary shares, to 40 per cent. of the surplus profits. The directors recommend the foregoing scheme of reconciliation of the various rights attached to the different classes of shares to the shareholders, which if accepted and agreed to by all present differences between each class of share will disappear and obviate the necessity for more than one profit and loss account.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN INDO-CHINA.

Mail advices received at Paris, on May 25th, showed that heavy fighting had taken place during last month in Indo-China. An engagement in the province of Benin, a French force of 400 men was opposed by 3,000 men, under the personal command of the notorious pirate leader De Tham, and for five hours the encounter was of the fiercest possible description. The pirates were armed with machine guns, and the casualties among the French militia and colonial infantry were heavy, but eventually the enemy was driven back with an estimated loss of over 400 killed and nearly 1,000 wounded. The bodies of three of De Tham's lieutenants were afterwards found on the field of battle.

HAMBURG LETTER.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

HAMBURG, May 25th.

In my last despatch I quoted extracts from the leaders in some of the representative papers in Berlin on the death of King Edward with a view to show how highly his character and his abilities were esteemed in this country and how deep was the feeling of regret that the policy he inspired should have, in the eyes of the German nation at least, been unfriendly towards them. Articles in the other daily papers and periodicals in the capital and elsewhere have given utterance to very much the same sentiments, whilst expressing their admiration at the universal manifestations of grief throughout the entire British Empire as a proof of the affection and loyalty not only of the white population but of the darker races over which the King ruled as well. People were surprised at the intensity of it, and I have been assured more than once that national feeling could never have risen to that pitch in this country, much as the Kaiser is beloved and esteemed; that, for instance, it was impossible to imagine even anything so impressive taking place as the stoppage by common accord of all traffic and the cessation of all work throughout the whole of the British Isles at the solemn moment when the remains of the deceased Sovereign were consigned to their last resting-place. The reason may be that, although a strong feeling of patriotism pervades the nation, and although everybody is proud of being a son of the great fatherland, there still exists a particularistic undercurrent that causes the Kaiser to be looked upon in a certain measure only as *primus inter pares*.

The British colony in Hamburg has not been behindhand in giving expression to its sense of the loss the nation has sustained. At a meeting convened by the Consul-General, that was attended by overwinding addresses of sympathy to King George and his consort and to the Queen-mother were voted and signed by all present, and subsequently at the Consulate by such of the community as had been unavoidably absent. On the day of the funeral a memorial service was held at the English Episcopal Church in this city at which the members of the British Reformed Church and their minister joined. The State of Hamburg was represented by the three Burgomasters in their official robes, and the general-in-command of the ninth army corps, the headquarters of which are in the neighbouring town of Altona, being himself unable to attend, by a general and his aide-de-camp. Besides these a fair number of the members of the consular body had responded to the invitation addressed to them by the Consul-General. Needless to say that every seat both in the body of the building and in the galleries was occupied by the sorrowing subjects of the King. The church was handsomely draped with black, the exclusion of the glaring sunshine without, a purple screen behind the communion table, with the initials E.R. worked in gold affording some relief to the sombreness of the scene over which candles in silver candelabra shed a subdued light. Palms and other similar plants completed the decorations.

The service was on the lines of one of the forms recommended by the Archbishop Canterbury. It began after a short voluntary by the reading of the verse "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and two others; then the Psalm "The Lord is my shepherd" was sung by the choir, which was followed by the prayers set down for the occasion and an anthem. The short sermon preached by the Chaplain was most impressive, going to the hearts of all those present, his allusion to the sincere sympathy expressed by all classes of the population in this country with the British people in their bereavement and the grateful appreciation of it by the latter, greatly pleasing our German friends. The Dead March in E-flat concluded the memorial service, after which the National Anthem "God save the King" hailed the accession of the new Sovereign.

Strange to say that, whereas the news of King Edward's sudden illness had produced a general feeling of uneasiness on the stock exchanges and in commercial circles, the announcement of his death imparted a steeper tone to all markets, the result no doubt of the spontaneous exhibition or sympathy by all nations, marred by no discordant note.

The "International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners" has just published their annual return of the number of spindles owned by members of their Association on March 1st. It comprises 65,095,806 self-rotors and 5,658,603 ring spindles, of which 19,170,572 are for Egyptian Cotton and 99,983,138 for American, East Indian and other descriptions. There were at that time 2,271,925 new spindles in course of installation, of which more than half were in Great Britain. Reports had been received from 119,154,411 spindles, whilst the total is estimated at 133,421,004. On March 1st, last year's mills running 113,752,697 spindles, had returned their stocks of cotton as 4,266,927 bales, whereas at the same date of the present year mills with a total of 119,154,411 spindles only held 4,166,688 bales, viz., 2,753,326 bales American, 625,050 bales East Indian, 215,598 bales Egyptian and 571,326 bales of other descriptions.

The spindles are distributed as follows in round numbers:—

	Millions.	Millions.	
Great Britain	54	United States	23
Germany	10	Russia	8
France	7	India	6
Austria-Hungary	4	Italy	4
Spain	2	Japan	2
Switzerland	15		

The introduction of East Indian cotton in the United States seems to have proved a success, and it is believed that henceforth America will become a regular buyer in the Indian markets.

MINERALS OF FAR EASTERN
RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade Journal of May 27th supplies the information from the report by his Majesty's Vice-Consul at Vladivostok (Mr. R. M. Hodgson) on the trade of that district in 1908-9, which will shortly be issued. We submit the following extracts:—

Mining rights can easily be acquired in the country as a whole, and are, indeed, given in a most liberal manner. In what is known, however, as the "100-verst belt" a strip of territory of that width extending the length of the coast, all mining enterprise is forbidden except by special permission from the Governor-General of the Amur region. This permission is generally given to Russian subjects, who, without it, have not even the right to work for Russian concerns. Similar restrictions apply to the Russian section of the island of Saghalien.

A mine at Tinto, 37 versts (24½ miles) from the bay of that name, at about the 45th parallel, started work in a regular manner in 1909. Over 9,000 tons of ore have already been shipped to Antwerp, and a further 80,000 tons have been extracted and are awaiting shipment. The ore is calcareous, and contains 16.14 per cent. of iron, a very little silver, and in some parts 5 per cent. of copper. It has so far been quarried, but tunnelling is now being started. The mine lies inland near the Tinto river and is connected with the bay by a light railway of 60 centims. gauge, there being an aerial ropeway to the minehead. Steamers load from lighters in the roadstead. There are quantities of timber in the vicinity; it will be possible, therefore, to complete the gorges with consignments of timber, and a saw mill has already been erected for the purpose.

Deposits of iron ore, said to be of a high grade of magnetite, in the neighbourhood of Olga Bay, are also being worked, but no shipments have yet been made.

Of recent years a number of enterprises have engaged in gold mining, but generally on a small scale and with insufficient and out-dated appliances. The following are the official figures of the output of gold in the Maritime Province, including the present Kamchatka Government:—1902, 91,356oz. (Troy); 1905, 48,708oz. (Troy); 1907, 35,336oz. (Troy). Deposits of coal are known to exist in various parts of the Maritime Province and also in Saghalien. Of 27 known deposits in the Maritime Province, some ten are being worked, but, generally speaking, the quality of the coal—a poor class of brown lignite—makes working unprofitable. There is an annual import of some 12,000 tons from Japan. From Kamchatka, however, coal have long been known to exist in Saghalien, mainly along the western coast between the 50th and 52nd parallel. Until an artificial harbour is constructed, however, the regular working of the coal deposits in Saghalien cannot possibly be successful.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Subjoined is Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's circular dated May 26th:—

From 24th, quoted at the end of last week the price of silver gradually declined to 24½d., there being a few China sales, while the chief support has been some forward purchases for Indian account. On the cessation of China sales the market has recovered to 24½d. and 24½d., which we quote to-day, with a steady tendency. As most of the purchases have been for forward delivery stocks of cash silver have increased somewhat, and a premium of ½d. on forward has been established; it is expected, however, that some silver will be shipped to Bombay by next week's steamer which will arrive in time for the June settlement. The news from Peking that an Edict has been passed establishing a silver dollar currency throughout the Empire is without effect on the market, as it is quite uncertain how long a time may elapse before the Edict is carried out. It serves, however, as a timely reminder that there are many latent factors making for an ultimate improvement in the market.

We subjoin extracts from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s bullion circular dated May 26th:—

In the silver market the dull tendency of prices has continued the views which we expressed last week. It is quite possible that with continuance of good news as to the monsoon, speculative interest may broaden in the West as well as in the East, and thus the stress of carrying the whole burden of the market may be spread over other shoulders. Inasmuch as before the justifiable hopes of Indian Government buying materialise some time must elapse, the cumulative pressure of daily offerings during the interim will involve a certain amount of strain unless other demands set in, and for the season movements of prices in the near future cannot be regarded with confidence. It is officially reported that the Central Provinces of India have quite recovered from the aftermath of the famine of 1907-1908. Considering that the famine was so severely felt in this district, the promptitude and completeness of the recovery is both a compliment to the famine administration and a testimony to the prosperity of agricultural affairs. News has been received by cable from Peking that the Chinese Government is about to strike coins of the new decimal currency. As is well known, the passing of an edict and the carrying out thereof in China are two very different things; it is none the less indicative of an attempt to cope with a reform in currency.

GIRLS WITHOUT FRILLS.

Frills, lace, ruffles, and fancy dresses of all kinds are henceforth forbidden to the girl students at Radcliffe College, Boston (Mass.).

The following rules, says the *Herald*, have been laid down by the authorities and will be rigidly enforced:—

Long-sleeved white shirt waists, as plain as possible.

Linen collar, plain or embroidered.

Ties will be provided.

Plain white skirt, preferably linen, must be fairly heavy and not ruffled. There should be no lace or embroidery nor a row of buttons on the front of the skirt.

Skirt three inches from the ground.

Gown two inches above the skirt.

Black hosiery; absolutely no jewellery; no bows in the hair. Please be careful of the hang of the skirt and gown.

Black shoes and stockings (Oxford ties and plain black stockings). The feet must look dainty and trim.

No fancy combs or barrettes.

Open-work hose or blouses are specially condemned, and will not be permitted.

WRIGHT AND GRIZZARD'S "PREMIER"

SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you get at home in Scotland.—Adv.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES; A.B.C. 6th Ed. Letter's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHEAP SALE

PIECE GOODS AND CLOTHS.

KAM SAN,
88, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910. [768]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"POONA".
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [768]

STYLISH LADIES

will appreciate the Magnificent Assortment of beautiful CHEEFOO HAND-MADE LACES now showing at HOOSAIN-ALI'S:

SILK LACES and Insertions.
LINEN THREAD LACES and Insertions.
CLUNY LACES and Insertions.
TOUCHON LACES and Insertions.
VALENCIENNE LACES and Insertions.

Call Early before we are Sold Out. Pattern Book free. Don't forget the address:

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1910. [707]

CHEESE

MILD CANADIAN STILTON

60 CENTS PER LB.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

GRACA & CO.

27, Des Voeux Road.

Dealers in

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE

STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910.

Picture and Painting Books, Novelty Postage

Stamp Albums with Movable Lead, Pencil Post

Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys,

Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited. [475]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In

all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED

SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6, \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES

FILING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description

in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [756]

INTIMATIONS

G. 2233 E.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., the Supply of Water to the Rider-Main Districts will be controlled by bringing the Rider-Mains into operation and that the Water will be Turned On to each Rider-Main daily for Two Consecutive Hours. Information as to the hours of supply to any particular property may be obtained on application at the Office of the WATER AUTHORITY or REGISTRAR-GENERAL or at the TONG WAN HOSPITAL.

Public Works Department.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1910. [753]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

will be held in the Gymnasium of the Club, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts for 1909.

R. L. BRIDGER,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [765]

T. & R. BOOTE, LTD.

TILES.

THE Undersigned have now in Stock a

Quantity of FLOOR TILES and White

and Cream GLAZED TILES, particulars of

which may be had on application.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1910. [682]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE

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OF AS MANY CENTS

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Extensively used by the British Government

at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department

at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs

and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from

the General Agents,

SIEMSEN & Co.
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

[748]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

STEAM Launches, Steel Lighters, Wooden

Lighters, Steam Cranes (travelling and

stationary), Steam Hoists, Ladderwork, Steam

Pile Driver, Diving Pump and Dress, Hand

Grabs, Capstain, Hand Winches, Driving

Palley, Bolts and Nuts, Hook Bolts, Clutch

Bolts, Barrel Bolts, Galvanized Spikes, Pile

Shoes, Chain Hoists, Iron and Brass Screws,

Differential Piles, Rolled Steel Joists, Steel

Channels, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Roofing

Washers, Angle Iron, Cast Iron Columns,

Crushing Machines, Canvas Sewing Machine,

Patent Fire Escape "WELL'S" Light,

"Kron" Light, Acetylene Lamps, Hand

Pump, Theodolite and Levelling Staff, Ropes

Duplicator, Compressor, Telescope (on tripod),

Office Desks and Cupboards.

One 17 H.P. OIL ENGINE (Kynoch).

Apply to—

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [595]

NOW ON SALE.

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of the MEETINGS of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the

Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE

LOTS 31 and 32, at PRATA EAST.

Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR

PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT

No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER

FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—

G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,
ENGINEERS, &c.,
PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [34-168]

BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" Sparklet Syphons

enable you to produce the purest,

freest Soda Water obtainable.

SAFER AND CHEAPER

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SYPHONS... at \$2.00 each.

BULBS... at 0.90 per box.

WHOLESALE BUYERS:

Can obtain at London price from

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WHOLESALE AGENTS,
246 and 248, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

[461]

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [68]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS,
Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mut,
Area 65,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [474]

TO LET.

GODOWN, in Holland Street, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1910. [736]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wang Nei Chong Road.

GODOWNS, PRATA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K.

A HOUSE in Clifton Gardens.

OFFICES in 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

"DAITMOOR," No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUM BUILDINGS.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Prata East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Prata East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [874]

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE, in Knutsford Terrace.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1910. [325]

TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road.

recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

TO LET.

NO. 156, PRATA EAST, From 1st June.

ALSO

OFFICES, at No. 2, PEDDER STREET, from 1st July.

Apply—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [706]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Voeux Road, Central, corner of Lee House Street.

Apply to—

MESSRS. PEARCE SMITH & FLEMING,
5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDING.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [89]

TO LET—AT MACAO.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Garden and back yard, situated near the Band Stand at the Avenida.

Apply to—

C. A. B. D'ASSUMPCAO,
75, Prata Grande, MACAO.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [719]

TO LET.

NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, near 5-Roomed House.

GODOWN, 28, Duddell Street.

"ELANDONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Villa, Peak.

"CHELTONDALE," No. 100, PRATA Fully furnished for September and October, 1910.

No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, with use of Tennis Court from 1st June, 1910.

ROOMS, in No. 15 and 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). PREMISES at SHAMBER, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

FOR SALE—TONG CHEE, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—

LINSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910. [91]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 10, ABBOTNOT ROAD, Six-Roomed House, with Small Garden.

Apply to—

E. A. & C. F. DE CAEVALHO,
14, Arbutnot Road.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [694]

TO LET.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.

Apply to—

For your own comfort in Tropical Countries use CALVERT'S Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against
Infection.

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleansing their bites.

Perfect Personal
Cleanliness.

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

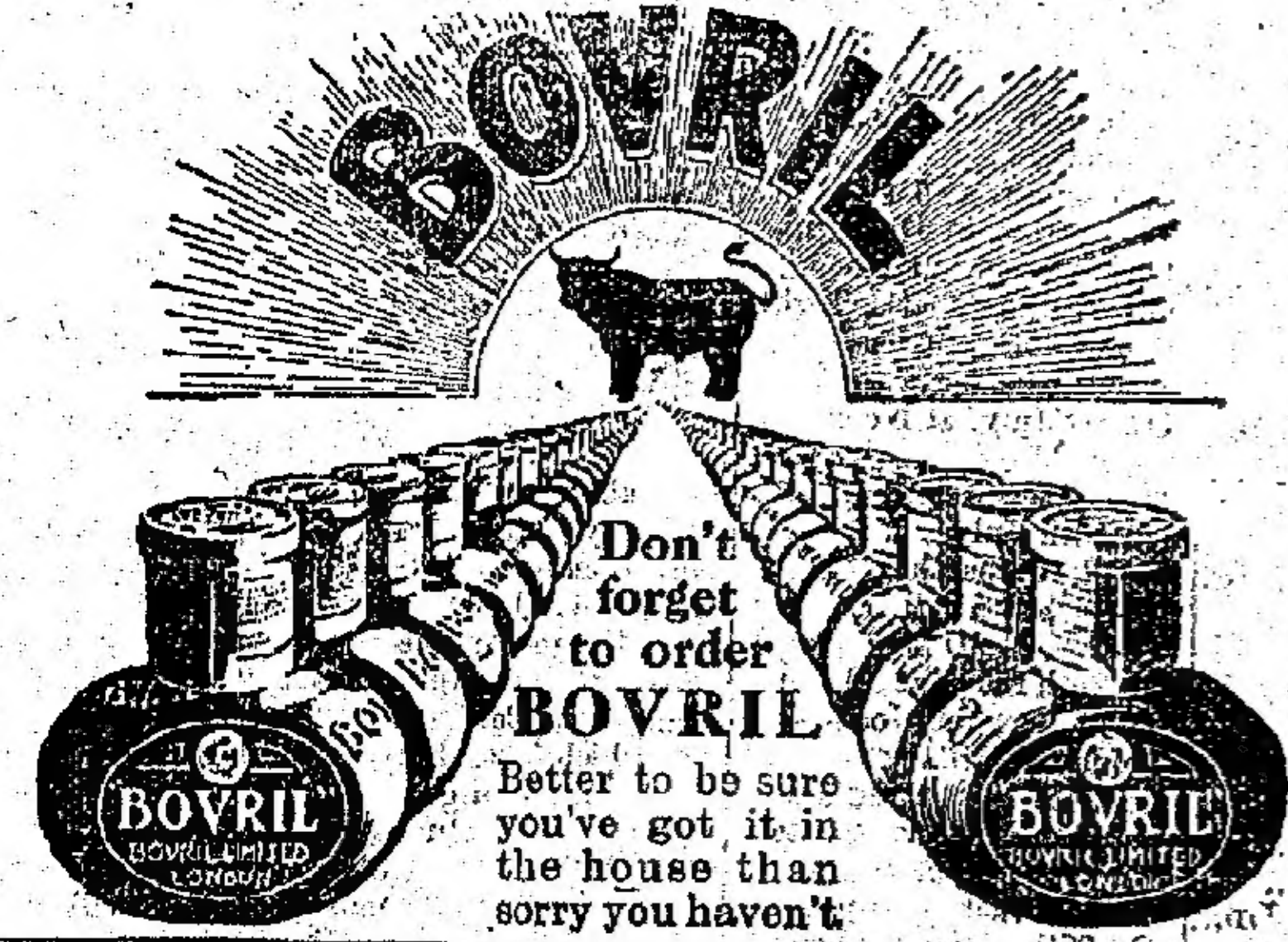
You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from
Skin Irritation.

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.



COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before. "WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is contained in Wincarnis, giving a TWO-POWER STANDARD right cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Sochow Road, Shanghai.

DAVID COHEN & SONS
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOLD
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO
Sole Agents.
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LABUAN COAL.
NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL-STEEL CO., LTD., who are prepared to supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines. Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch. Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."
BRADLEY & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1909.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA
OCHI MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA,
SATO, SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA,
Collaborators.

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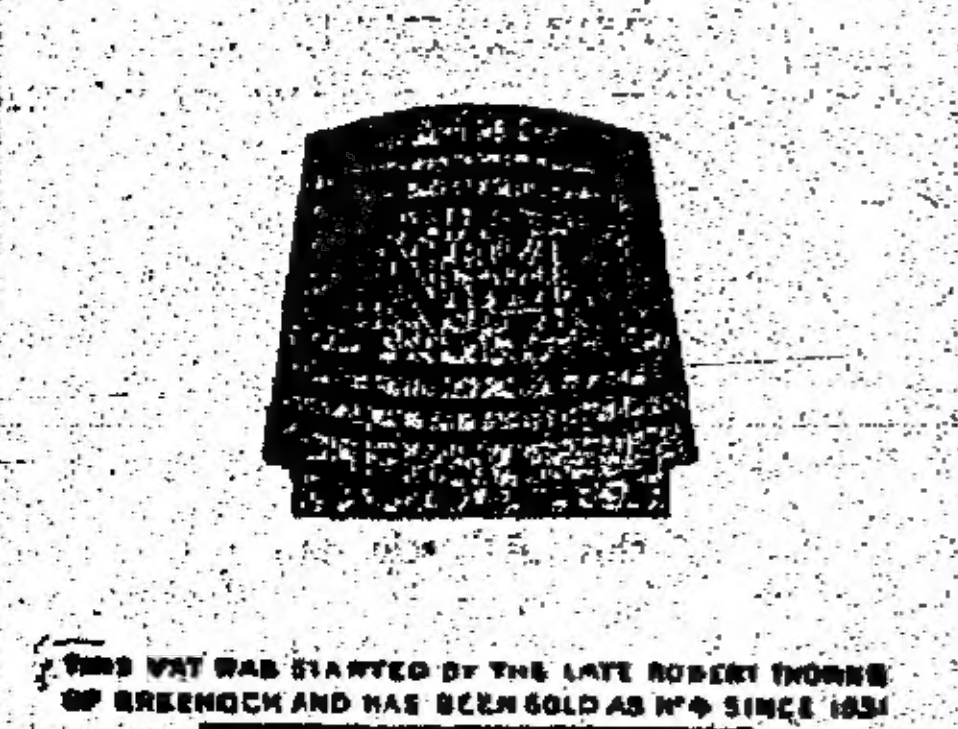
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YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.
HONGKONG: Messrs. GRADING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
For Particulars apply to
H. OISHI,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely
Vegetable
Sweetmeat
Sold in
all
Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S OLD VAT



SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
593

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

We (Strait Times) have not at our disposal a sufficient amount of reliable information to justify us in saying whether the re-grant of the Canton opium monopoly is a breach of treaty rights or not. It is so described in the statements of the Bombay merchants, who are very deeply concerned, and there does not appear to be any doubt that, if no effective representations are made, enormous losses will be suffered by a great many large dealers, and the Indian public revenue will suffer also. There are a certain number of people who maintain that the grant of all who engage in such trades as the production and sale of opium or alcoholic liquors is a matter for rejoicing, because they regard such trading as in itself a crime against society. They have no great warrant for that view than a Chinese crowd when it murders a few missionaries as a protest against the inquiry of preaching doctrines contrary to its own as the worship of ancestors. When a demand for any article arises, the traders who supply it have a responsibility which begins and ends with perfectly honest dealing. Some people have so great a repugnance to such trades that they put the butcher on a lower scale than the brewer. There is, in fact, no positive rule by which a moral standard can be set for the trader. Flesh diet in moderation may be good; liquors in moderation may be good also; opium under certain conditions is one of the greatest boons known to man. It stands at top of the medicines, quinine perhaps, coming next. If the amount of suffering relieved by the drug were set against the amount of suffering produced by excess, the good might be found to greatly outweigh the evil. The determination of what is right and wrong is not for the trader, but for governments acting under expert medical advice. We have a right, therefore, to insist that the trader should be fairly dealt with, whatever the thing he deals in, if that thing is not expressly prohibited by law. When the Imperial Government accepted the view that the Chinese Government honestly desired to put an end to the opium smoking, a mutual agreement was entered into that India should gradually diminish cultivation so as to cease altogether in a period of ten years. China undertook simultaneously to reduce the area planted within her own dominions, so that there would be clear proof of her bona fide purpose. There is no need to question the sincerity of what has been done in China with regard to stoppage of poppy growing. It may have been in excess of what was promised, or it may have been less. The ten-year term under the agreement, however, must be reached. In the opinion of the British authorities, it would be impossible to stamp out the habit in a less period than that without doing more harm than good; and until the period expires, China is bound by every law of fair dealing to let the traders take advantage of it for winding up their businesses and finding new ways of employing their capital.

But there is a section in China which grudges the share of profit upon opium that goes to foreigners, and desires to exclude the Indian supplies. At the present moment, however, the opium departments of the government may have a monopoly to deal with. Against that it is the duty of the British Government to protest most strongly. If China believes that the opium habit can be stamped out in less than ten years, it is her duty to go formally to the British Government with suitable representations on the subject, and we do not doubt that they would receive the most favorable consideration. It is the very sinners of England and of India to have quite done with a business which causes infinite pain and misunderstanding, and though the sacrifice already made has been great, a final effort would be made cheerfully if the need of it were obvious. Let us not forget, however, that corruption is almost universal in Chinese official quarters, and that a great many officials are finding the amount of attention that is given to opium extremely embarrassing. They know quite well that the moment the import of opium ceases this attention will cease also, and afterwards they can manipulate supplies and prices entirely to suit their own ends. We are not anti-opiumists, but if we were, this point would not escape our observation, and we should consider it a very grave disadvantage to let the foreign trade be throttled before the home sources of supply have been practically extinguished also. The value of foreign interest, and close watching of all that is being done, is a most important means contributing to the destruction of the traffic by secret, safe stages. Undoubtedly some of the best men in China are intent on stamping out cultivation, but even the Chinese themselves admit that obedience to the Imperial decrees has not been uniform, and that the traffic still flourishes in many quarters. It offers unique opportunities of personal enrichment to highly placed officials, and the people are quite content to ignore official lapses provided they can get their favorite drug on less onerous terms than are contemplated by the regulations made at Peking. If the grant of the Canton monopoly is contrary to treaties, it should be resisted with the utmost vigor. Everyone, even the opium merchants, will be relieved when the ten years' period comes to an end, for there has been a good deal of wilful speculative business. If the Chinese care to go on cultivating the poppy when India has ceased doing so, we shall regard that as a matter concerning themselves, and shall be free from the accusation of "profiting by a nation's depravity." But, for the present, we have a right and a duty to insist on strict adherence to the agreement.

THE ART OF WORKING METALS IN JAPAN.

Things Japanese being of particular interest at the moment, there was a large attendance at a general meeting of the Institute of Metals at St. James's Park, when Professor W. G. Gowland read a paper on "The Art of Working Metals in Japan." He said that the subject presented to the metallurgist and craftsman unique modes of dealing with metals and extracting and purifying them, and adapting them by simple processes to practical and ornamental uses. Gold, silver, copper, iron and tin were the only substances recognized as metals proper by the early Chinese and Japanese writers. Gold was "The King of Metals" because it never rusted and could be melted many times without appreciable loss of weight. The Japanese were skillful washers of gold, and succeeded where modern methods could not be profitably applied. The old gold washers received no wages because they were regarded as properly paid by the dust which adhered to their clothes. Sometimes a nugget also adhered. Gold on copper was used to ornament temples, and this led early travellers to imagine that there was a large quantity of gold in the country. There was no such thing in Japan until the sixteenth century; the first coin was valued at sixteen grains, and contained several ounces of gold. Gold was only alloyed with silver, and not with copper, and the coins were therefore nearly white in colour. The gold colour was given to them by removing the silver from the upper surface. Silver had been in use in Japan for many centuries. Copper was added to silver to make an alloy. Silver was used by being melted in earth furnaces with charcoal, and cast in linen moulds in water. Silver and copper articles were given the appearance of real silver by the outer surface having

the alloy of copper removed. The art of the Japanese metal worker was best displayed in the peculiarly Japanese alloy known as Shikado, containing gold, silver, copper, brass, and arsenic. It had deep rich tones of black, and was capable of receiving a splendid polish, and was perfect ground for inlaid designs of gold, silver, and for being similarly inlaid in tin. The Japanese had some peculiar alloys. One was made from the old bronze guns taken from the Chinese in the war. The medals given to the Japanese soldiers who had taken part in that war were made by melting the bronze of the guns with iron-arsenic alloy. The medals were carefully burnished and boiled in a solution of copper-sulphate, verdigris, and water. That alloy almost rivalled Shikado. The Japanese made more numerous applications of copper than any other country. They had a simple furnace, blown by bellows, worked by eight men, who received a penny an hour. The furnace was put in the ground, and was so simple that prospectors might well use such a few ingots of copper, or a piece of silver with their report, it would be of great value at a meeting of directors in London. Professor Gowland's lecture was illustrated by magnificent views of examples of the metal work of the Japanese, while on the screen were shown diagrams of typical Japanese furnaces for melting bronze and silver and refining copper, and Japanese methods of "colouring" gold coins.

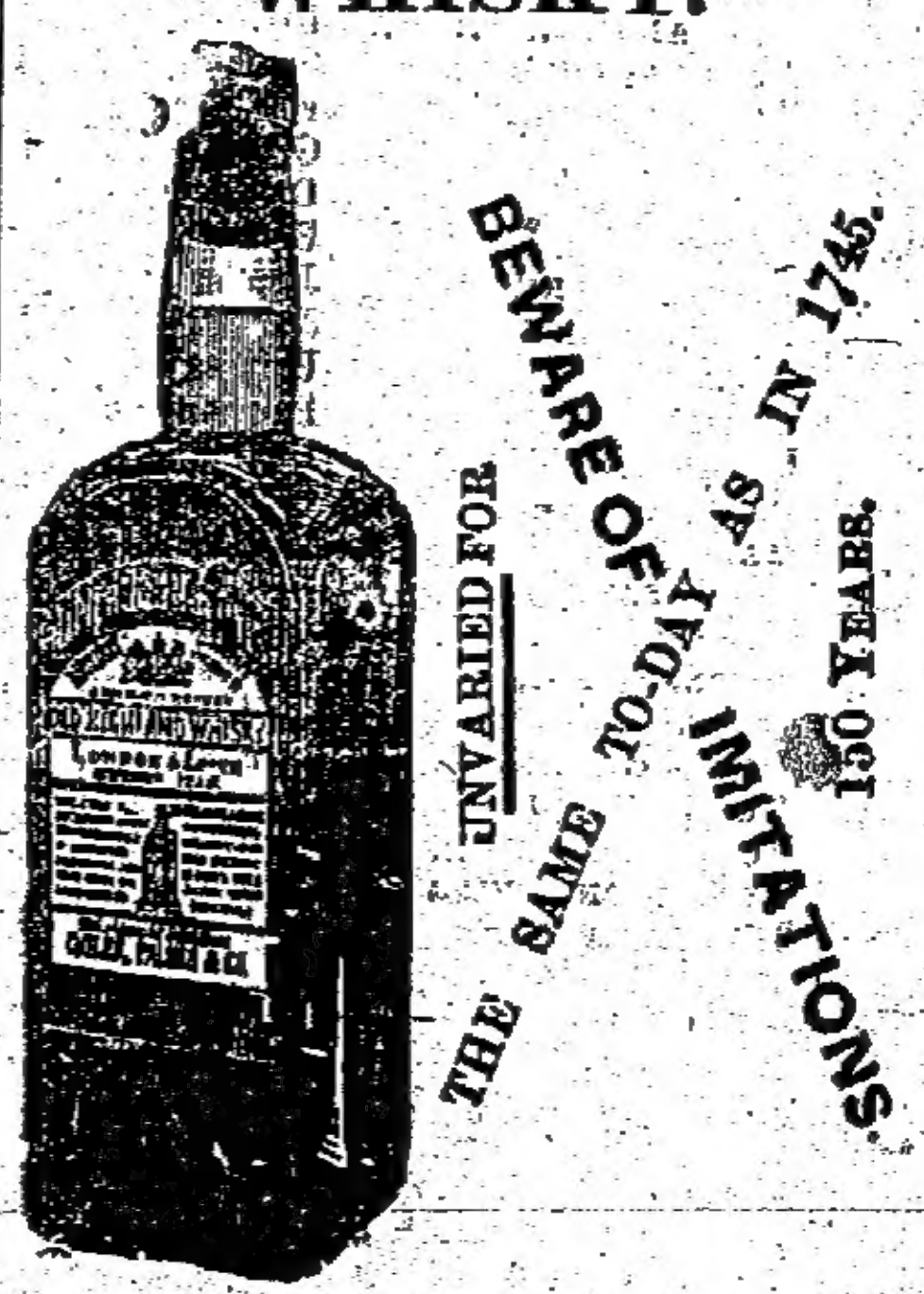
WOES OF THE "MONEY QUEEN."

The loss of her first lawsuit has profoundly discouraged Mrs. Hottel Green, America's "money queen." Though the amount involved was only about a hundred guineas, the old lady, who is now in her seventy-fifth year, takes the most despondent view of her defeat, which she apparently regards as proof that her brain is losing its cunning.

It was noticed that she appeared in court accompanied by a nurse, and rumours of her failing health have been strengthened by the announcement that she has summoned her son, Mr. E. H. R. Green, to New York to assist her in the manipulation of her investments, amounting, so it is said, to £15,000,000.

Mrs. Green is living just now with her married daughter, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, but still retains her humble flat in Holborn at a rental of £4 a month. Her son, who is president of the Texas Midland Railway, states that he expects to take up his duties as his mother's financial adviser and assistant in July.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE-MERCHANTS.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE when the hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the natural approach to the natural oil in the hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the hair well nourished and not dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the hair soft and silky.
Men require it to prevent baldness.
Children require it to lay the foundation of a luxuriant growth of hair.
Rowland's Macassar Oil is sold in all drug stores, chemists, and grocers. It is the only oil of its kind, and only the genuine Rowland's.

APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAU)



For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAU, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole agents in Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delta left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst. at 6 p.m. with the outward English Mails and is due here to-day at about 6 a.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Apsara str. Catharine Apsara from Calcutta left Singapore on the 18th inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Indo-China str. Namsang left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 18th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.

The Indo-China str. Kumsang left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 17th inst., and is due here about the 2nd prox.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. Mongolia will be dispatched from Manila for Hongkong on the 23rd inst., and is due at this port on the 26th inst., at daylight.

The T.K.K. str. Tongo Maru from San Francisco left Yokohama on the 20th inst. for Hongkong, and is due to arrive here on the 28th inst.

The P.M. str. Zorra left San Francisco on the 7th inst. for Hongkong, via Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 4th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. Calcutta left Sydney on the 4th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

The E. & A. str. Aldenham left Sydney on the 8th inst. for Queensland ports, Manila and Hongkong.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. Luetow carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 1st inst. left Colon on the 19th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. Empress of India left Vancouver on the 15th inst. a.m. for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The N.Y.K. str. Kaga Maru (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The Danish str. Siam left Sabang on the 14th inst., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Mogul Line str. Lemos left United Kingdom on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via Straits.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. Asperic left Vancouver, B.C., on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The "Ben" Line str. Benlarig from Leith, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 16th inst. for this port.

The O.S.K. str. Seattle Maru from Tacoma left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 18th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 5th prox.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Chihli, from Haiphong, Mr. Solihetti.

Per Denbighshire, from Shanghai, Mr. John Dawson.

Per Kwangshai, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. Malcom.

Per Manchou, from Haiphong, Mr. R. L. Dasseigneur, Barthelemy, Laubie, MacDonald, Richmond and Misset.

Per Taipei, from Melbourne, Mrs. Connor, Miss Diamond, Capt. Deschamps, Master Adams, Messrs. Priest, H. Dawson, E. O. Murphy, W. Westland, Donovan, Beets, Snodgrass, Kaigou and Edward.

Per Rube, from Haiphong, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Thayer, Lt. and Mrs. Cayron, Capt. and Mrs. Eastman, Miss C. Patten, Mr. W. F. Barney, Mr. A. L. Annon, Mr. S. G. Rand, Mrs. Richmond, Mr. C. N. Mantroff, Mr. S. J. Riordan, Dr. and Mrs. Carl, Mr. G. A. Bower, Mr. O. W. Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. Gasth and infant, Rev. F. Ginner, Rev. C. Arvey, Mr. Jas. L. J. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Chang.

DEPARTED.
Per Tonkin, for Japan, &c., Mrs. L. Brown, Mr. D. MacDonald, Mr. J. N. Mahlor, Mr. Oostaleng, Mr. A. Marchand, Capt. Cartey, Mr. Isidore Isore and Mr. Henderson.

Per Yarra, for Europe, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Ly Ngou, Mr. Cosmo M. A. de S. M. Danyon, Mr. D. J. Gonzalez, Mr. A. Marques, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Mr. D. W. Krabi, Mr. Horan Dean, Mr. Monard, Capt. Ribault, Miss Sina Baumer and Mr. A. Attwood.

Per Awa Maru, for Seattle, &c., Miss Goggin, Miss Stewart, Miss D. Tuxford, Mr. Dulake, Mr. V. Pilgrim, Capt. and Mrs. Worthington, Mr. J. A. B. Parpart, Mr. Brandel, Lt. A. P. W. Wedd, Lt. C. R. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Barretto, Capt. St. Clair, Mr. W. H. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Mr. O. W. Nesbit, Mr. S. J. Rand, Miss R. McLeod, Mr. J. E. Clark, Mr. E. F. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Mahabadi, Mrs. Mahabadi, Mrs. Matsuo, Surg. Critchenden, Brigadier Hollins, Mr. Maruba, Mr. Isore and Mr. Kondo.

Per Kamé Maru, for London, &c., Mr. A. Wilson, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Montgomerie, Mr. and Mrs. T. Haley, Major E. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gillet, Mr. Steadman, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Knott, Mr. A. S. Kempthorne, Mr. Hastings, Mr. A. F. Ramsay, Miss W. M. Hastings, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. S. Watanabe, Mr. Peter Molunmut, Messrs. Yamamoto, T. Nishimura, Tekchand, R. Kurosu, R. B. Dene, T. Furumaki, Mrs. E. C. Wilks, Miss Wilks, Mr. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Erikson and children, Mr. Yasuda, Mr. T. Kubota, Miss May R. Lilly, Miss Mary Aden, Mr. S. M. Riddell, Miss S. Okazaki, Mr. S. Ezekiel, Messrs. John Deighton, M. Kamei, F. Brant, Dr. T. Fujii, Messrs. J. Bamba, E. Staples, T. J. Riordan, W. F. Barney, A. J. Lopez, A. Tomas, R. P. Soares, B. Kobayashi, H. Suzuki, T. Kemura, T. Tawara, H. Tetsuka, K. Kaneyama, T. Ohs and S. Nishida.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Goussier and others, cures all diseases of the urinary tract, and is a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every thing hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 is a powerful diuretic, and is used in the treatment of all diseases of the urinary tract, and is a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every thing hitherto employed.
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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS
ALINE WOERNER, British str., 1,449, J. D. Martin, 7th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice and General—Chinese.
ANNU, British str., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 13th June—Shanghai 9th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
ARACON, British str., 2,931, D. J. Thomas, 18th June—Kobe 11th and Moji 13th June, General—David Sassoon & Co.
BANGKOK, German str., 1,237, F. Nicolaisen, 18th June—Bangkok 10th June, Rice and Meat—Yuen Fat Hong.
BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Sombill, 16th June—Sandakan 11th June, Tithor and General—Melchers & Co.
BOUY MARU, Japanese str., 1,403, Y. Paseno, 17th June—Shanghai via Swatow 18th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
BUTO MARU, Japanese str., 1,813, M. Yamamoto, 14th June—Dairen 7th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
CWMENAN, British str., 1,350, Jones, 19th June—Shanghai 16th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINKING, British str., 1,229, Kay, 4th June—Saigon 31st May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, C. Stewart, 15th June—Shanghai 11th June, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
CHOWPA, German str., 1,055, F. Schmitz, 14th June—Bangkok 6th and Holbow 13th June, Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.
DEVAVONSHIRE, German str., 1,057, F. Rahboldt, 20th June—Holbow 19th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., 3,046, W. Davidson, R.N.R., 16th June—Vancouver 25th May, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.
FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. Malkin, 20th June—Saigon 16th June, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FITZPATRICK, British str., 838, R. E. Hutchinson, 20th June—Moji 14th June, Coal—Order.
HADJUT, French str., 636, E. de Catalano, 7th June—Haiphong 4th June, Rice and General—Messageries Maritimes.
HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,055, G. Selberg, 17th June—Bangkok 7th June, Rice—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
HANOL, French str., 782, J. Pannier, 20th June—Haiphong and Holbow 17th June, General—A. R. Marry.
HONGKONG, British str., 2,056, Holmes, 20th June—Singapore 14th June, General—Woo Bin.
HONGKONG MARU, Japanese str., 3,157, S. Togo, 11th June—Moji 6th June, Coal—Togo Kisen Kaisha.
HONGWAN, British str., 2,060, Hainsworth, 3rd June—Singapore 29th May, General—Order.
HUP, French str., 742, Panier, 8th May—Haiphong 5th May, General—A. R. Marry.
HUTCHINSON, British str., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 16th June—Tientsin via Chofoo 9th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
ICHANG, British str., 1,223, R. E. Tuelken, 16th June—Wakamatsu 10th June, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
JAPAN, British str., 3,806, A. Stewart, 19th June—Singapore 14th June, General—David Sassoon & Co.
JOSHI MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. Mary, 18th June—Moji 12th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KAIPUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,070, S. Suda, 15th June—Moji 9th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KAMO MARU, Japanese str., 6,523, F. L. Sommer, 20th June—Shanghai 17th June, Rice and M'Gee—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1,002, A. F. Brandor, 6th June—Chinkiang 31st April, General—Tung Lee.
KWANGAN, British str., 1,223, F. Cole, 4th June—Tientsin 29th May, Salt—Butterfield & Swire.
LOONG SANG, British str., 1,092, Z. Wheeler, 20th June—Manila 17th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOOSCH, German str., 1,620, G. Schultzen, 19th June—Bangkok 13th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
LOYAL, German str., 1,237, R. Wegner, 1st June—Wakamatsu 25th May, Coal—Sander, Wieler & Co.
MANDARIN MARU, Japanese str., 3,245, K. Shimidzu, 18th June—Moji 12th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
MARIE, German str., 1,169, Christiansen, 20th June—Haiphong 18th June, Rice—Jensen & Co.
OMURO MARU, Japanese str., 1,770, S. Takagi, 30th May—Port Arthur 23rd May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
PONGTUNG, German str., 998, Potofuhr, 16th June—Bangkok 10th June, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
QUARTA, German str., 1,145, H. Madsen, 11th June—Macassar 3rd June, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
KASABURI, German str., 1,189, H. Bräse, 16th June—Bangkok 6th June, Rice and Wood—Melchers & Co.
SALAHADIN, Dutch str., 1,237, T. Roediger, 1st June—Balk Papan 24th May, General—Asiatic.
SARIN, German str., 998, R. Petersen, 16th June—Swatow 10th June, Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.
SARIN BANDJER, Chinese str., 667, J. Martin, 29th May—Singapore 22nd May, Wood and Iron—E. C. Wilds.
SINGORA, German str., 1,120, Fr. Minhwitz, 8th June—Bangkok 31st May, Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,809, Y. Yamamoto, 15th June—Swatow 17th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
SPIE, Norwegian str., 871, H. E. Solam, 16th June—Saigon 12th June, Rice—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
SUEVIA, German str., 3,789, Katze, 19th June—Fochow 10th June, General—Hamburg. Amor ka Linie.
SUISANG, British str., 1,257, Plocknell, 2nd June—Chingwanfao 23rd May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
THORNDEN, Norwegian str., 1,091, J. Jorgensen, 19th June—Bangkok via Swatow 19th June, Rice—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.
THINAU, German str., 1,002, S. Feyera, 18th June—Bangkok 11th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
VALDORA, British str., 3,494, McDougall, 18th June—Moji 12th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
VEREVA, British str., 2,443, R. E. Purdon, 17th June—Moji 13th June, Coal—Order.
WUHU, British str., 1,207, Tucker, 18th June—Saigon 14th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
YUNNAN, British str., 1,250, W. O. Jones, 9th June—Saigon 5th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSEL.

ARROW, British str., 2,971, McIvor, 20th May—Aden, 24th April, Kersens Oil—Standard Oil Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
CYLON MARU, Japanese str., 3,456, Fred. Pyne, 21st June—Singapore 15th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
CHILLI, British str., 1,143, C. Lundberg, 20th June—Haiphong 18th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
CHITUNG, Chinese str., 21st June—Canton.
DENBIGHSHIRE, British str., 2,489, W. Barrett, 21st June—Shanghai 17th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEWENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 20th June—Singapore 17th June, Rice—Man Fat & Co.
HUICHOW, British str., 21st June—Canton.
HUNAN, British str., 1,143, Benson, 21st June—Karatu 15th June, Coal—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
KWANGTAN, Chinese str., 1,536, W. H. Lunt, 20th June—Shanghai 17th June, General—M. S. N. Co.
MANCHO, French str., 1,231, Gary, 20th June—Haiphong 18th June, General—Messageries Maritimes.
PARAMA MARU, Japanese str., 6,059, T. Ogata, 21st June—Manila 18th June, Matches and M'dise—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
POONA, British str., 4,567, A. F. Vine, R.S.N., 21st June—Singapore 16th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
RUBI, British str., 1,619, A. Fraser, 20th June—Manila 18th June, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
TAIYUAN, British str., 1,459, L. Dawson, 21st June—Melbourne 17th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TELEMACUS, British str., 1,340, Edwards, 21st June—Singapore 17th June, Rice—Wo Fat Sing.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 21st June.
Haiouan, British str., for Swatow.
Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
Honghai, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Joslin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Kano Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Quarto, German str., for Swatow.
Sagami, German str., for Swatow.
Soghu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

21st June.
ALGOUSS, British str., for Shanghai.
ANA MARU, Japanese str., for Seattle.
CANTON, Swedish str., for Singapore.
CHENAN, British str., for Canton.
HAIYANG, British str., for Swatow.
LAERTES, British str., for Singapore.
LAISANG, British str., for Singapore.
MICHAEL JESSON, German str., for Haiphong.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.
YAKA, French str., for Europe, &c.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. **Rubi** reports: Fine weather throughout passage.
 The British str. **Chilli** reports: Light southerly winds and fine.
 The Chinese str. **Kwangtong** reports: Moderate S.W. wind and fine.
 The British str. **Devent** reports: Fine clear weather with moderate variable winds and smooth sea.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."
 Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.
 This Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

(Occupying 24 Days).
 Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland Sea), returning via Moji, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Return tickets are available by the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [761]

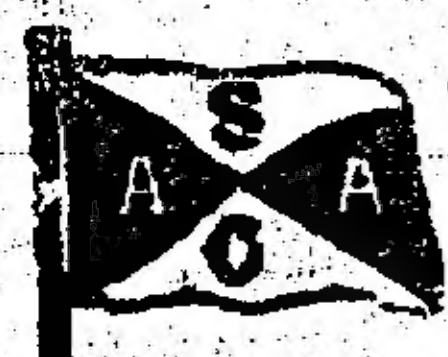
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."
 Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [765]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

"INDRASAMHA." On or about 30th June.

For freight and further information apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [740]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"WYNERIC" will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1910.

For Freight apply to—

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [764]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Barrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 22nd inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	BRECONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Tomlinson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SIMLA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Haase	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	SICHONIA	Dan. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About middle of July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	NIPPON	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th July.
MARSEILLES &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th July, at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	ARMAND BEHIC	Fre. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 6th July, at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	TAIYUAN	Jap. str.	k. w.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th July, at D'light
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Aug.
THIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MECKLENBURG	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th inst., at 10 a.m.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	YORK	Aus. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 30th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	Y. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at 6 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	INDRAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th Aug., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA, &c.	INVERCLIDE	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 5th July.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	WYNERIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 19th July, at 4 p.m.
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	EXPRESS OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
CALLAO IQUIQUE, &c., VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th July, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HOHOKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Aug., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th July, at D'light
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIPPO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 28th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	COLENZ	Ger. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
KEELUNG VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	COLENZ	Ger. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	NIPPO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TEIMARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SHANGHAI, AMOY & FOCHOW	SORU MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	HAONGANG	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th July, P.M.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th July.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st July, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 6 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CEYLAN MARU	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STRANERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN ...	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBELL	Thursday, 23rd June, at 6 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	"CABLENZ" Capt. H. RANGENER	About 28th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	"LUETZOW" Capt. W. BARTHING	About 29th June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"TORCK" Capt. J. RANDEMAN	Thursday, 30th June, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"COLENZ" Capt. H. RANGENER	Saturday, 16th July, at D'light.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA. [5]

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE
 VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or About
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathie	5th July.
AYMERIC	4,563	J. Boyd	26th July.
SUVERIC	6,232	F. E. Cowley	23rd August.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. [8]

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STRANERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 4th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS ...	"ARMAND BEHIC" Capt. Gironnet	On 5th July, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	"POLYNESIAN" Capt. Broc	On 18th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS ...	"TONKIN" Capt. Charbonnet	On 19th July, 1 P.M.

Transhipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Bataria; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT, Queen's Building. [2]

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. "EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.	From Quebec.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 25th June	"ALLAN LINE" Fri., 22nd July	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 16th July	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" Fri., 2nd Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 6th Aug.	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" Fri., 2nd Sept.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 27th Aug.	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" Fri., 2nd Sept.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 17th Sept.	"ALLAN LINE" Fri., 14th Oct.	

"Emperess" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 p.m. at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPERESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... £43 ... £45.

and 1st Class Railway ...

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Cornhill, Fetter Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [7]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE" Captain Barrett, will be despatched as above on or about 22nd inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [744]

"INVER" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INVERCULDE" Captain Alexander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [727]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE" Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above on the 25th June.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th June, 1910. [700]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA" Captain S. Barham, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., SATURDAY, the 25th June, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MALWA," 10,883 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA," due in London on the 7th August, 1910.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [1]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (Direct) Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazil to PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEBANT, VENICE, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND" Captain Coh

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, DALNY, CHINWANTO, PUKOW, and HANKOW	POONA Capt. A. E. Vire, R.N.R.	5 P.M., 22nd June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	11 P.M., 23rd June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS or CAIL	ARCADIA Capt. S. Broham	11 P.M., 25th June	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSHALLS	SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, JAVA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. Thompson	About 30th June	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAI, CHEFOO, SWATOW, TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 23rd June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUES- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 26th June, 11 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and
Tasmanian Ports.MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior
Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-
rooms and Dining Saloon.FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN,"
"CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout
and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai
direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports.N.B.—Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY
Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY
Night.These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of
transshipment at Woosung.FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. TELEPHONE 36.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 22nd June, 1910BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid
Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 10 A.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 28th June, at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 1st July, at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN,"	Capt. A. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, at 10 A.M.
"HAIMUN,"	Capt. A. Stewart	SUNDAY, 26th June, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

During the Months of July, August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on
Fares to Fochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SLAM"	On 23rd June.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"NIPPON"	First half of July.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIAN"	End of July.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 23rd June, 10 A.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 24th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NANGSANG"	Friday, 1st July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 1st July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 6th July, Noon.

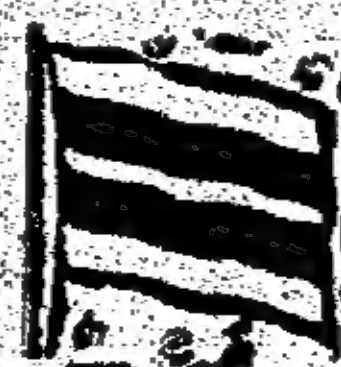
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KURANG," "NANGSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
with Electric Light.Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang
Telephone No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 22nd June, 1910.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at Daylight
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moss	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at Daylight

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. S. Horiuchi	7,000	SATURDAY, 16th July, from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and SHIMIZU YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
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SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakine	5,000	FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd June.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 4 P.M.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU Capt. Y. Nomura	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th June, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

CLASS	Yokohama Return	Kobe Return	Moji Return	Nagasaki Return
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States,
Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki
and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's
Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER [13-125]

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 25th June, Noon
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 9th July, Noon

For Freight or Passage apply to
HONGKONG, 21st June, 1910.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [12]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,
Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,
and all North and South American Ports
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to
Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMeward.

FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. ARCADEA ... 23rd June.FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. WESTPHALIA ... 7th July.FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. SITRONIA ... About middle of JulyFOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ARABIA ... 23rd July.FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. MECKLENBURG ... 5th Aug.FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... 15th Aug.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	12,000 "	" Aug. 24th, at Noon.
S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 "	" Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	" Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA	First half of July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of July	SHANGHAI	Second half of July
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of July	SHANGHAI	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1910.

[16]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND
RAILWAY

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest
and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking
cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points
in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico,
Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata	6,051	WEDNESDAY, 29th June, at Noon
	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage
Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low
Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention
given through Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. H. Mori	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fushino	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, and AMOY	"DAIJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Kuburaki	SUNDAY, 26th June, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to
Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.
First Class Cuisine.The Newly Built Steamers "COSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class
Cabin AMIDSHIP.For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local
Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and the

SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION

PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBI-

TION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—

15, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office—

32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."

O. B. BEER

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

IS MADE FROM BEST OBTAINABLE MATERIALS AND BY MOST

SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE BEST AND MOST WHOLESOME TONIC IS

BOCK BEER

TAKEN WITH YOUR MEALS

\$14.00 PER CASE.

FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM THE

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 17th—Nile, Arabia. 24th—Bendari,
Cardaganshire, Kaituma, Kinkule, Palma, Po-
ho, Poona, Boon, Bomal, Boyo Maru, Wray
Carle. 27th—Almouza, Kaga Maru, Polyph-
mus, Tonkin, Verona, 31st—Brazilia, Glenash,
3rd—Ambria, Bremen, C. For. Laertes, Ma-
shoon, Sardinia, Silecia, Sego Maru, Inverio,
Jass. 7th—Bismarck, Ching Wo, Luatow,
Povera, 10th—Auton, Alena Maru, Duclou,
Candiac, Ernest Simons, Iyo Maru, Kasuga,
Myneodon. 14th—Carmarthenshire, Scandia,
Segovia, Seneca, Theasus, Alisia 17th—Erroll,
Nym, Noogorod, Nore, Sunda, Tolamon.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

June 14th—Deucalion, Teentat, Teneser.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, July to December,

1909. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, MANDOLINES, and other STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

ALL WOOD and BRASS WIND INSTRUMENTS.
ALUMINIUM MANDOLINES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

NOVELTIES OF FITTINGS and STRINGS.
GEBRÜDER SCHUSTER, MARKNEUKIRCHEN 76.
For Particulars, Catalogues and Samples apply to the Sole Representatives for China:
HUGO C. A. FROMM.
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA:—	Date due in Hongkong.	Vessel.
1st instant.	To-morrow.	Linan.

The Delta, with the English mail of the 27th ultimo, left Singapore on Friday, the 17th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here to-day. The parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 18th of May and for despatch overland on the 25th of May.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Swatow, Amoy and Ningpo	Yoshin Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Yoshin Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Wednesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Haiman	Wednesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Denbighshire	Wednesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Quarta	Wednesday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Singora	Wednesday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chiyuen	Wednesday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.
Takao, Shanghai, Dalay, Chirawantao, Pakow	Poonia	Wednesday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.
Hankow	Canton Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Kobe	Delta	Wednesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Manche	Thursday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Yoshin Maru	Thursday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Hangang	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Hanchow	Thursday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Taingtau, Chefoo and Hainan	Sui Tai	Thursday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Uchen	Thursday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Borneo	Friday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Haiching	Friday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yoshin Maru	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Sui Tai	Friday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Loongang	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina, Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel.	Hongkong Maru	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.

SAVE 75 per cent.

16, 32, 50, 100, 200 C.P.

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METALLIC

"OSRAM"

LAMP

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE)

Greatly
Reduced
Prices

AVOID IMITATIONS

SEE THE WORD

"OSRAM"

AND SAVE MONEY.

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WILLIAM C. JACK & CO. LTD.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IMPORTERS.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

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BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

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(A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY

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WHISKY, PALL MALL

WHISKY, JOHNNIE WALKER'S

"OLD HIGHLAND"

WHISKY, D.O. WHITE LABEL

WHISKY, C.P. & CO.'S "SPECIAL

BLEND"

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

PORT WINE, DOUBO

SHERRY, LA TORRE

SHERRY, AMOROSO

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.



CONSTANT GROWTH

Signifies

CONSTANT MERIT

"The Garrick"

Tobacco and Cigarettes

Hold the Confidence of their Smokers.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LD.



SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 21ST, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$945, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	25	\$76, buyers
Bank of China, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$9, sellers
Bank of Communications, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$104, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$84, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, sellers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 125, sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$19	\$19	\$6, sellers
International Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 624, buyers
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75, sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250, buyers
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$74	\$74	\$19, buyers
DOCK AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$54, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$5, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78, sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$74, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$20	all	\$205, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$30	\$30	\$194, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1074, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$834, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$160, sellers
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$250	\$1774, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$115, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$333	\$333	\$874, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$150, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 110, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$250	\$250	\$820, sales
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$196, buyers
Yonghe Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$101, sellers
LAND AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$84, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$32, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$107, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$40, sellers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$40, sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$74, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$144, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$150, buyers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
STAMPS.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$168, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STAMPS.—				
China and Manchuria Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$32, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$32, sal. & buy.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$6 buy. & 6.10.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$10	\$10	\$244, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5, x.1. sales
STONES AND DIMENSIONAL.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
Wassermann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$114, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only.	\$10	\$10	\$300, buyers
Union Waterfront Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
STAMPS.—				
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$19 (Str.)
Belgians	—	—	—	\$20 (Str.)
Pegohs	—	—	—	\$43 (Str.)
Allagans	—	—	—	7/
Anglo-Malay	—	—	—	29/6
Cassidofels, fully paid	—	—	—	120/
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	135/
Kannings	—	—	—	95/
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	60/
Lalbury's	—	—	—	—
Linggis	—	—	—	—
Sapong	—	—	—	—
Shelfords	—	—	—	—
Singee-Kapoo	—	—	—	—
United Gardens	—	—	—	—
Bukit Keng	—	—	—	—
Eastern and International	—	—	—	—
London Ventures	—	—	—	—
Sinatra Para	—	—	—	—
Macleanes	—	—	—	—
Batu Tigue	—	—	—	—

COMMERCIAL.

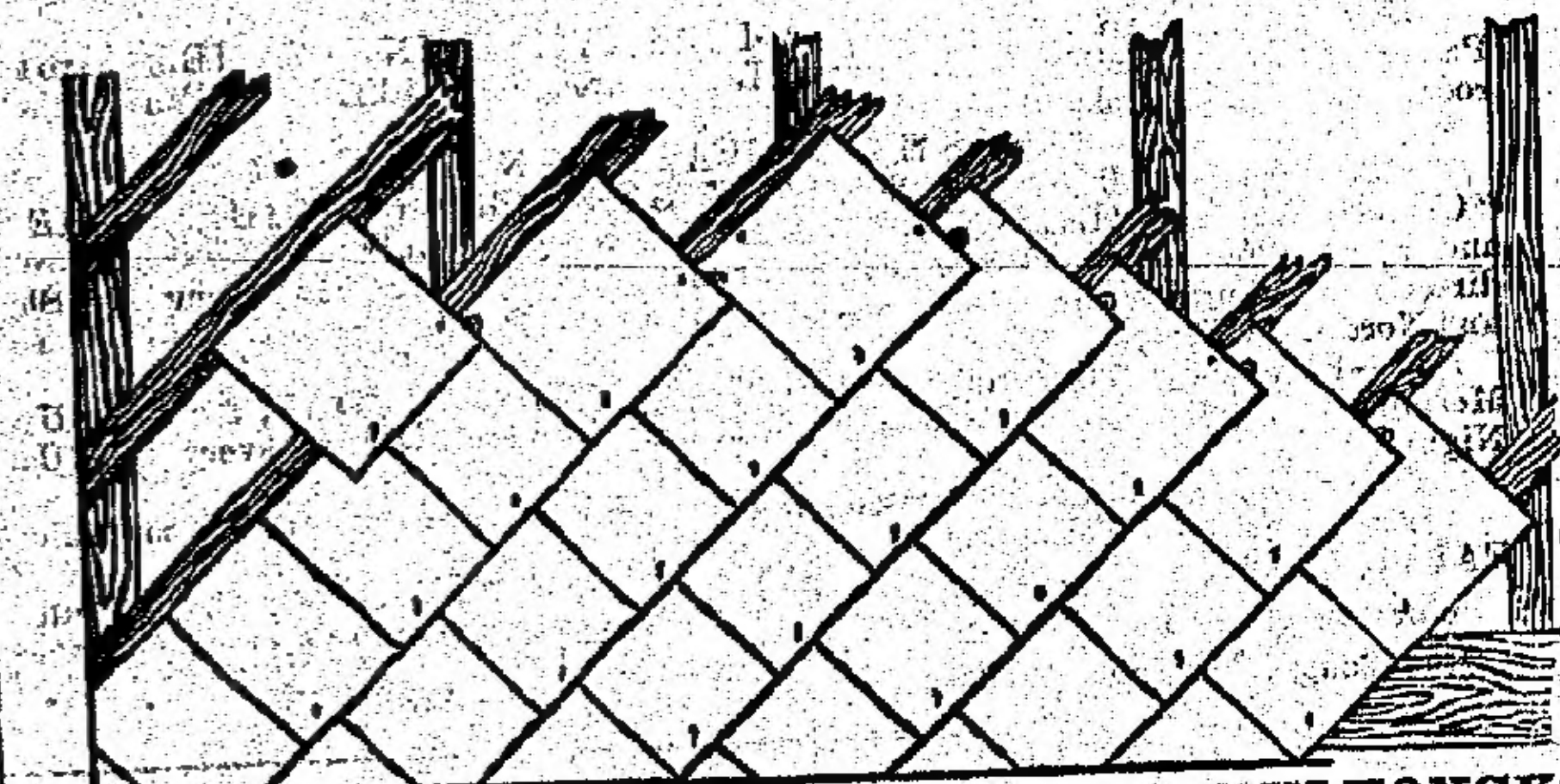
EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 21st.

On LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/94
Bank Bills, on demand	1/94
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/94
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/94
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	1/94
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10
On PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2/26
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/26
On GERMANY:—	
On demand	1/84
On NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/43
Credit, at 60 days' sight	1/43
On BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/34
Bank, on demand	1/35
On CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/34
Bank, on demand	1/35
On SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	744
Private, 30 days' sight	754
On YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand—Fees	68
On SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	1/74
On BATAVIA:—	
On demand	1/74
On HAIKONG:—	
On demand	1/74
On SAIGON:—	
On demand	1/74
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	121/10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	125/10
BAS SILVER, per oz.	244

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces	\$8.15 discount.
Chinese ... 10 "	\$8.75 "
Hongkong ... 20 "	\$8.00 "
Hongkong ... 10 "	\$8.54 "



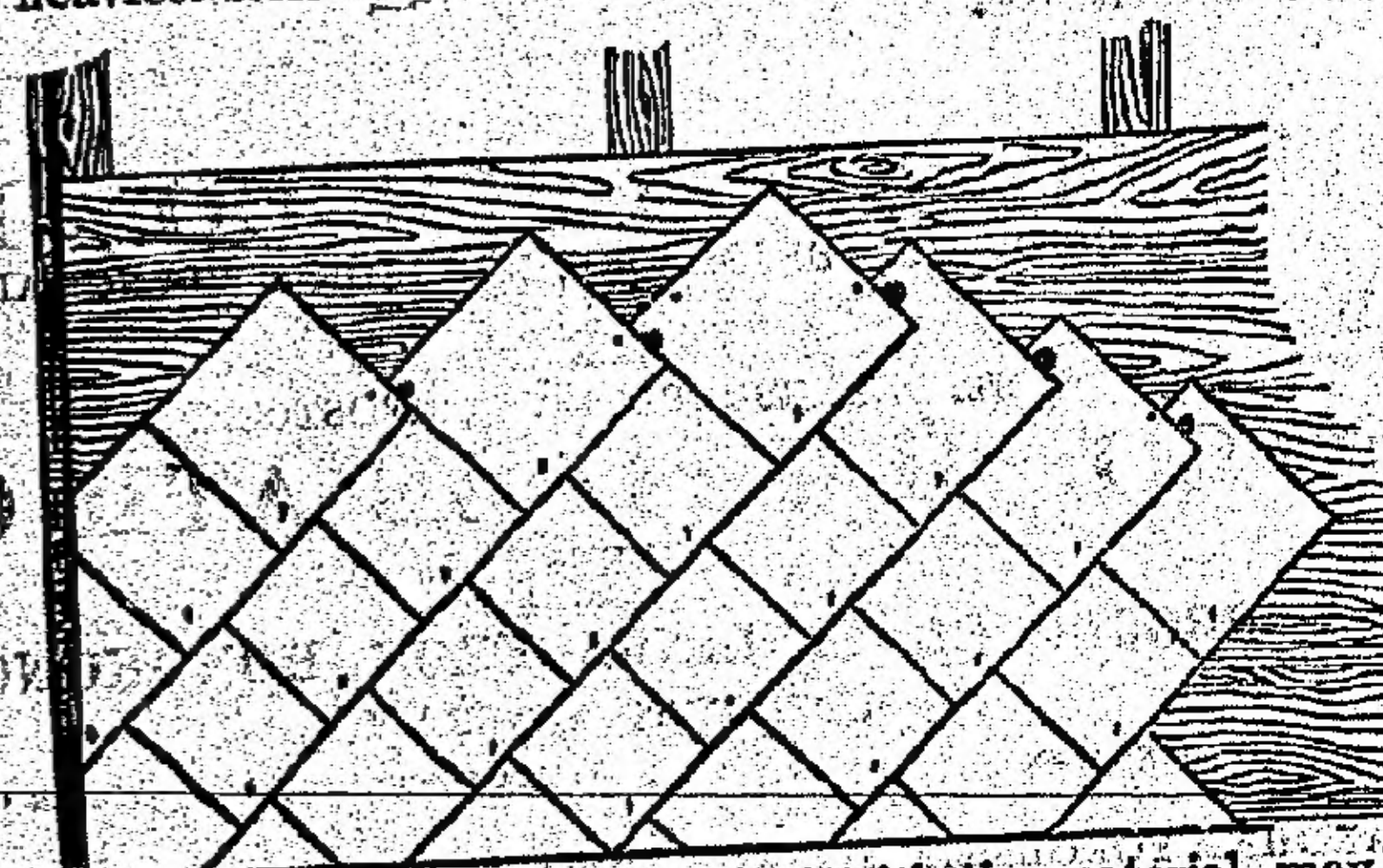
JUST THE ROOFING MATERIAL REQUIRED IN HONGKONG.

ASBEST-CEMENT PLATES

"DURABILIT"

HAVE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

- Considerable and lasting elasticity.
- Extraordinary firmness and resisting power against pulling, pushing or punching.
- Absolutely weather and fire resisting and perfectly waterproof.
- Perfectly even surface.
- Non-heat-conducting.
- Very small specific weight.
- Lighter than any other material.
- Very pleasing appearance.
- EASILY AND QUICKLY LAID, a hammer being the only tool required.
- On account of the special system of fixing the plates, they will stand the heaviest storms without the slightest damage.



A miniature sample roof, covered with the material, may be seen at our Office.

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SIEMSEN & CO.
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 21st.

	June 4th.	June 5th.	June 6th.	June 7th.
Quotations are:—				
Malwa New	\$2,100/2,120 per picul.			
Malwa Old	\$2,130/2,140			
Malwa Old	\$2,150/2,160			
Malwa V. Old	\$2,170/2,200			
Persian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500			
Persian extra fine	\$2,200			
Patna New	\$2,035			
Patna Old				
Benares New	\$2,350			
Benares Old				
Barometer	29.88	29.89	29.81	
Thermometer	88	87	85	
Humidity	88	71	69	
Wind Direction	E	E	E	
Force	2	2	2	
Weather	b	b	b	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Highest open air Temperature on 20th	89			
Lowest open air Temperature on 20th	80			

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